

THE EVENING DISPATCH.

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PROVO CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1894

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HALF MERCHANDISE

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A. SINGLETON, Superintendent.

THAT BOND ISSUE.

The Call is Published by Secretary Carlisle.

REPUBS. AND STATEHOOD

They Thought the Bill Prevented the Utah Senators Taking Their Seats Until 1897 or They Would Have Opposed the Passage of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Secretary Carlisle late this afternoon issued his call for bids of \$50,000,000 5 per cent. ten-year bonds, interest to be paid in coin, which is interpreted to mean gold. The only material change made in the present call from that issued January 14th last are the omission of the upset or minimum price which would be accepted and the notice that proposals for the present issue must be sealed.

It is confidently expected at the treasury department that an amount will be realized considerably in excess of that received on the February issue. This expectation is based on the fact that there are exceptionally large amounts of money now lying idle and seeking investment in the money centers of the country, and upon the further fact that the January issue is now quoted at \$118.50, or about 2 per cent above the price which would yield 3 per cent.

From the last issue there was realized \$58,663,917.63, and of this amount \$52,550,264.24 was in gold; \$5,810,450 in gold certificates, and \$233.39 in other money, which the sub-treasuries were compelled to take in making change. While these amounts were actually paid in the treasury in gold or its equivalent, a very considerable amount of gold was drawn from the treasuries for the express purpose of using it again in paying for bonds. The exact amount thus withdrawn cannot be ascertained, but the best knowledge obtained is that it approximates \$15,000,000. With a view of more accurately estimating the amounts which may be withdrawn between now and the settlement of all accounts under call, the sub-treasuries will from this date keep a record of all deposits of legal tenders made in exchange for gold, and the names of the firms or persons making them.

The following is the secretary's circular calling for bids:

"By virtue of the authority contained in the act of congress entitled 'An act to provide for the Resumption of Specie Payments,' approved January 4, 1875, the secretary of the treasury hereby gives public notice that sealed proposals will be received at the treasury department, office of the secretary, until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 24th day of November, 1894, for United States 5 per cent. bonds, in either registered or common form, dated February 1, 1894, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the government, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

"Bidders whose proposals are accepted will be required to execute 50 per cent. in gold coin, or gold certificates, upon the amounts of their bids, as soon as they receive notice of the acceptance of such bids, and to pay in like coin or certificates an additional 20 per cent. at the expiration of each ten days thereafter until the whole is paid; but they may, at their option, pay the entire amount of their bids when notified of acceptance, or at any time when an installment is payable. The first payment, however, not less than 20 per cent. must be made when the bidder receives notice of the acceptance of his proposal.

"Denominations of the bonds will be \$50 and upwards, and bidders will in their proposals state the denominations desired, whether registered or common, the place where it is desired the bonds shall be delivered, and the office, whether that of the treasurer of the United States, or an assistant treasurer, where it will be most convenient for the bidder to deposit the amounts of his payment.

"The bonds will be dated February 1, 1894, in order to make the proposed uniform as to date with the existing issues; but interest thereon will begin November 1, 1894, and bidders will be required to pay accrued interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the face value of their bonds from November 1 to the date or dates of payment. The total issue of bonds, in pursuance of the notice, will be not to exceed the sum of \$50,000,000. The secretary of the treasury hereby reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

"All proposals should be addressed to the secretary of the treasury, Washington, D. C., and should be distinctly marked.

"Proposals for the purchase of 5 per cent. bonds."

"Blank forms of the proposals may be had on application to the secretary of the treasury."

(Signed.) J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary of the Treasury.

BABCOCK BABS.

Herald special: WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The blatant claim of the republicans that their party was most favorable to the early admission of Utah into the union should not have been made until they were sure that their leaders would be discredited enough to keep their mouths closed on the subject, at least until the first state election was over. But they evidently had not warned Babcock, the pussy individual from Minnesota, who has had charge of the campaign for the

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republicans this year, because he has given the whole snap away in an unguarded moment.

However, it is only one of his indiscretions. Ever since the returns came in from the country his head has been turned, and he has been talking like a garrulous fellowman, giving away the party secrets in a way that has given some of the leaders a bad attack of profanity. Relating to Utah he has given away another thing that has been heretofore kept in the dark.

The Herald correspondent saw him the other day, when the returns were almost in, and he was busily engaged in claiming everything in sight, and asked him what were the prospects of the senate.

"Oh," he said, "that is all right. We shall be able to organize that beyond any doubt. We shall have an assured majority."

"But if the democrats capture Utah won't that throw the control into the hands of the populists?" asked the correspondent.

"Utah ain't in it," was the laconic reply.

"Why, what do you mean? Utah will elect two senators for the next congress."

The pussy chairman looked over with an air of wisdom on his face and seemed to be pitying the absolute ignorance of the man who would state such a thing.

"Now, young man," he said in a fatherly tone, "you had better go and look at the statehood bill, for you make such wild statements. Why, the republicans wouldn't have let it pass if it hadn't been agreed that the senators should not take their seats until 1897. That was the agreement, and reason for the statehood bill passed; because otherwise we would have killed it in the senate. It would have been foolish to have done otherwise."

"But," said the correspondent, "the bill makes no such provision. The senators will take their seats as soon as the first legislature gets down to business and elects them."

"That is simply impossible," was the emphatic reply. "The bill could never have passed that way. Now I haven't won any bets this year, but I am willing to bet you the cigars that the Utah statehood bill especially provides that the senators and representatives shall not take their seats until 1897."

The natural query that suggests itself is, what part did the genial Ike Sunshine Trumbo, who was looking after the republican end of the statehood bill, have in this? Republicans who are in Washington now, with the exception of Chairman Babcock, know absolutely nothing of the supposed agreement, simply because they are too small fry to be on the inside. But undoubtedly Ike was willing to sacrifice anything for the good of his party and then he did not keep the agreement that had been made. The democrats, however, know nothing of the kind.

The statements of Babcock were made to the Herald correspondent in the presence of several other correspondents, and the bet was not taken, simply for the reason that the correspondent did not care to win a sure thing; but notwithstanding that Babcock was so sure that such a provision had been made and was so emphatic in his assertions that the republicans would never have allowed anything of the kind to go through, that he pressed upon the newspaper man to take the bet. When he hears from the republicans in Utah who are so likely to do a little swearing on the side because of his break just at this critical time, he is likely to find that the republicans were outwitted, and, without getting any good from their provisions, they are receiving a setback that will make them feel sore for a good long time to come.

The absolute certainty of Babcock leaves no doubt that there was such an agreement somewhere, and this reflects no credit on the republicans who were engineering the deal.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gundersen, of Dimondale, Mich.: "I am permitted to make this tract: 'I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results.' Trial bottles free at Smoot Drug Co. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00."

Notice.

Members of the first quorum of elders are requested to meet at the Fourth ward relief society hall promptly at 7:30 o'clock this (Wednesday) evening. B. R. Irvine, President.

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